

OPC Bulletin

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Hunter-Gault Sees 'Renaissance' in Africa

OPC EVENT PREVIEW / June 19

By Sonya K. Fry

Africa is widely perceived as a land ravaged by disease and disaster and its people surrounded by death and despair, but according to Charlayne Hunter-Gault, there is much more to today's Africa. In "New News Out of Africa: Uncovering Africa's Renaissance" [New York: Oxford University Press], Hunter-Gault offers a surprisingly optimistic assessment of modern Africa, revealing that there is more to the continent than the bad news that dominates the media.

In this newly published book, Hunter-Gault shows us an Africa—home to more than 800 million people—that is far more complex than appears in the American media and is rarely seen by many. Combining personal memoir and journalistic observation and analysis, Charlayne divides her book into three parts. She focuses first on South Africa where, as a young reporter, she personally witnessed the brutality of apartheid. Acknowledging the imbalance in income in modern South Africa and the ravaging effects of AIDS, she underscores the nation's commitment to affirmative action and debunks many of the myths about violence in South Africa's society.

The second part of the book delves into the continent-wide efforts to promote an African Renaissance and to build



Charlayne Hunter-Gault

democracy. She ends with the challenges of reporting on the much-maligned continent and the efforts of African journalists to tell their own story.

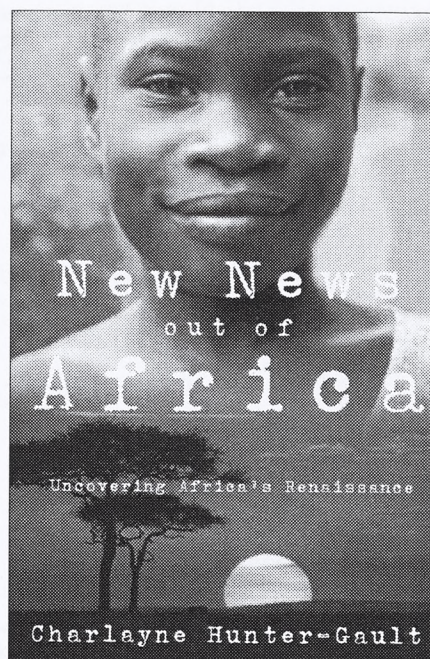
Henry Louis Gates, Jr., chair of African and African American Studies at Harvard, calls the book "a journalistic work of stunning insight and prescience: Hunter-Gault zooms in on Africa's ongoing renaissance—reporting on a subject today's media have ignored—and encourages us all to sit up and take notice."

Hunter-Gault has lived in Africa since 1997, working first as chief Africa correspondent for National Public Radio and later as Johannesburg bureau chief for CNN. She joined PBS's *MacNeil/Lehrer Report* in 1978 and became the *NewsHour's* national correspondent in 1983. From 1968-1978, Hunter-Gault worked as a reporter for *The New York Times*. She is the author of "In My Place" [New York: Farrar Straus & Giroux, 1992], a personal memoir of the civil rights movement and her own role in it—in 1963, she

became the first black woman to graduate from the University of Georgia, after winning a lengthy legal battle and then witnessing a race riot outside her dorm room after she enrolled. The university building where Hunter-Gault registered is now named after her and Hamilton Holmes, an African American male student who enrolled at the same time.

Marcus Mabry, chief of correspondents for *Newsweek*, will lead the evening in an interview format. Mabry is currently on book leave in order to write the biography of Condoleezza Rice. In 2002, Mabry held the prestigious Edward R. Murrow fellowship at the Council on Foreign Relations and before that was Johannesburg bureau chief for *Newsweek* beginning in 1996. He was also a Paris-based correspondent for the magazine for three years.

This book night, the last OPC program before the summer hiatus, will take place on Monday, June 19 with a reception at 5:30pm. The author interview will begin at 6:15pm. Please RSVP to the OPC office 212-626-9220.



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OPC Responds to Gonzales Prosecution Threat

PRESS FREEDOM

On May 21, Attorney General Alberto Gonzales remarked that he might seek to prosecute some journalists reporting on national security issues. The following response by the OPC's Freedom of the Press Committee was sent on May 23.

We write with growing concern about what appears to be an eroding respect in the Department of Justice for the absolute right of a free press to pursue the news without fear or favor.

The most recent instance was your appearance this past Sunday morning on the ABC program, *This Week*, on which you suggested that *The New York Times* journalists who reported on the National Security Agency's monitoring of phone calls between the United States and countries abroad—a controversial subject of essential national importance—might be prosecuted for espionage.

As you remarked on *This Week*, "There are some statutes on the book which, if you read the language carefully, would seem to indicate that that is a possibility." You left unclear what those statutes might be. One speculation is that you might be thinking of the 1917 Espionage Act, which made it a crime to

receive national defense information and transmit it. Never in the difficult history of the past 89 years has the Act been applied to American journalists

In the same week that *USA Today* published a disturbing account of secret eavesdropping on the phone calls of American citizens, our colleagues at ABC News—Brian Ross and Richard Esposito—reported that a senior federal law-enforcement official had advised them that the government is monitoring its phone calls in an effort to establish which sources the pair have drawn upon in their reporting. Reporters for *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*, Ross and Esposito reported, may also be under surveillance as part of a widespread CIA leak investigation.

The New York Sun, a newspaper with a well-known pro-administration tilt, followed up with a similar report on May 16th. According to the *Sun*, FBI sources confirmed to Vincent Cannistraro, a former CIA counter-terrorism chief, that the Bureau is monitoring the calls of a number of news organizations as part of a leak investigation—possibly in regard to reporting on the CIA's detentions of terrorism suspects at locations outside the United States. Another speculative pretext is published accounts of the

agency's use of Predator drones in Pakistan.

This kind of secret prying into the private conversations of professional journalists is unworthy of our democracy, Mr. Gonzales. You know better than we do that the law has long required law-enforcement agencies that subpoena the phone records of journalists to notify those journalists within 90 days of obtaining the records. Neither ABC nor the *Times* has received any such notification. In any event, we remind you that when special prosecutor Patrick Fitzgerald sought copies of phone records from the *Times* in 2002 in connection with its reporting on an allegedly fake Islamic charity, a federal judge sided with the paper in its refusal to comply.

ABC has suggested that its records may have been obtained without normal due process under a "national security letter" created by the Patriot Act of 2001. No one knows, of course, and in the absence of straight talk from the Justice Department, rumors and suspicion are gaining traction.

The Freedom of the Press Committee of the Overseas Press Club of America frequently reminds authoritarian governments that good journalists are a foundation of great nations. No nation has ever been better served by its journalists than the United States. We trust that we do not need to remind you, Mr. Gonzales, that the private telephone records of reporters and editors deserve the full protection of the law.

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Catching Up with Russia

Q & A

As Washington Post Moscow bureau chiefs from 2001 to 2004, OPC members **Peter Baker** and **Susan Glasser** reported on the first years of Vladimir Putin's presidency.

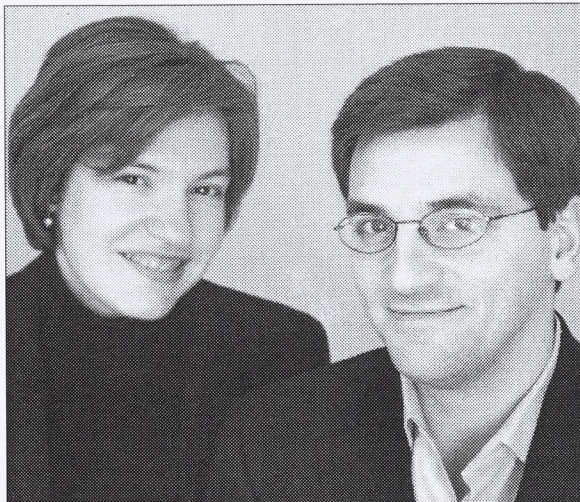
Last year, the husband-and-wife team published "*Kremlin Rising: Vladimir Putin's Russia and the End of Revolution*" [New York: Scribner]. While U.S.-Russia relations seemed healthy back in 2001, they have soured since the 2003 invasion of Iraq. In May, Vice President Cheney gave a speech in Lithuania in which he lambasted Russia's record on democratic reform and human rights. Russian newspapers said this could signal a return to Cold War-style relations between the two countries. In July, Putin will host the G8 summit in St. Petersburg, the first time the meeting has been held in Russia. To get a jump on the coverage, Bulletin editor Doug Merlino spoke with Baker and Glasser by phone about U.S.-Russia political posturing, Russia's warming relations with China, and the coming end of Putin's presidential term.

Vice President Cheney's speech in Lithuania has received a lot of attention. Some say the U.S.-Russia relationship has reached a new, post-Communism low. Is it really that bad?

Baker: I don't think it's a question of good or bad. I think it's a matter of recalibrating U.S. policy to reflect what's actually going on in Russia. For the first few years of the Bush Administration, they wanted to believe that Russia was a strategic partner. That was when President Bush and President Putin met and Bush said he saw into Putin's soul. That was reinforced after 9/11, when Putin was the first world leader to call President Bush and offer his support. What's happened since then is kind of an awakening here in Washington that Putin is not a democratic reformer, he is in fact a Russian authoritarian who has been friendly to the West on some issues while at the same time he has cracked down on dissent at home and pressured his neighbors in a way that has disturbed both parties in Washington. So Cheney's speech in a way was meant to recognize a

new reality and put the Bush administration in a more candid place with it.

Glasser: There's no question that it's a striking change in rhetoric from Washington, to make such a strongly worded speech right on Russia's border. I think you still have some inner tension in the administration and this is particularly significant right now in the lead-up to the G8 summit meeting in St. Petersburg.



Susan Glasser and Peter Baker

Russia's foreign minister recently said that Russia is as close to China as it's ever been. Is there a new "special relationship" between China and Russia?

Baker: Russia and China have historically sort of veered back and forth in their relationship, usually as a way of balancing off against the United States. The main factor between Russia and China right now is really economic and energy. China is growing faster as an oil consumer than any other country and Russia has dramatically increased its oil production and oil exporting. So that drives that relationship. China is following Russia's lead I think when it comes to the question of Iran at the United Nations. But Putin is in a lot ways a person who looks west and does see himself as part of the world's great powers. That's why the G8 is important for him. He sees hosting it for the first time as an affirmation of his leadership and Russia's place in the world.

In his recent state of the union speech, Putin said the biggest threat to Russia is the "demographic time bomb." What's that?

Glasser: Russia is experiencing the largest peacetime drop-off in mortality in recent memory. The average life

expectancy of the average Russian male these days is 59. The Russian retirement system, unlike in the United States, isn't in any trouble because the retirement age is 65 and the average life expectancy is 59! So when Putin draws attention to this crisis, he's not over-blowing it. Part of the problem is that the Russian government has really taken a pretty lackadaisical attitude towards doing anything about it until up to now. When you talk about AIDS, which is really a time bomb for Russia, at the time we were working on

our book, there were five staffers in the gargantuan health ministry devoted to working on AIDS. Five staffers out of tens of thousands of employees. So I think that tells you about the official attitude, almost a feeling of, "What can we do about this anyways? It's such a big problem that there's nothing we can say." But what's interesting is that Putin resorted to very Soviet-like rhetoric in his speech to the nation. He basically is promising bonuses. He's all but handing out medals to mother-heroines as they did in Soviet times.

Baker: Russia does have a low birthrate, as many European countries do, as Japan does, but the real problem in Russia is that 16 people die in Russia for every 10 babies born. It's got one of the world's highest rates of alcoholism, obviously, tobacco use, tuberculosis, suicide, violent death, you name it. AIDS is going to exponentially worsen the problem.

Is Putin going to hold on or is he going to turn over power?

Baker: That's the "2008 question" as they call it in Moscow. His constitutionally limited term ends in 2008, when he's required to step down. He says he will. He's said there will be an election for his successor. Many people have doubted that. It's very possible he will do it but arrange it so that his successor is someone over whom he has great influence. You have to remember in Russia there's been almost no precedent for voluntarily surrendering power over the centuries. You could argue that it's never happened except perhaps when Boris Yeltsin handed it over to Vladimir Putin. Even there you could make an argument. So this is a very active, live question in Russia today. One thing that seems very likely is that whoever is running the country in 2008 will either be Putin or somebody he approves.



PEOPLE...with Al Kaff

GORDON CURRIE/BILL SHINN

BEIJING: After prosecutors dropped charges of fraud and disclosing state secrets against **Zhao Yan** of *The New York Times* Beijing bureau in March, a new indictment was filed in May with the same charges. **Bill Keller**, *Times* executive editor, commented, "We're deeply, deeply disappointed. We've never seen any proof that Zhao Yan was guilty of anything but journalism." Zhao, 44, a *Times* researcher, has been imprisoned since 2004.

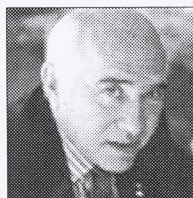
CARACAS: Jorge Aguirre, a photographer for *El Mundo*, was shot to death April 5 while he was approaching an anti-crime demonstration. A man on a motorcycle, calling himself the "authority," drew up to Aguirre's car and ordered it to stop. The driver did not comply until the car came closer to the demonstration. When Aguirre stepped from the car with his camera, the motorcyclist shot him four times, and he died soon afterward in a hospital.

CHAMPAIGN, Illinois: Rajmohan Gandhi, a former Indian newspaper editor and grandson of Mahatma Gandhi, is a visiting professor at the University of Illinois.

COLUMBIA, Missouri: Although U.S. newspapers cut more than 2,000 jobs last year, journalism schools "will churn out more graduates than ever" this spring, *New York Times* correspondent **Katharine Q. Seelye** reported in May. More than 200,000 students were enrolled in more than 450 journalism and mass communications programs in 2004, the latest year for comprehensive statistics. Enrollment that year was 5.2 percent higher than the previous year, marking the 11th consecutive year of growth, Seelye wrote.

EVANSTON, Illinois: OPC member **Robert (Bud) Korengold** was inducted this spring into the Hall of Achievement at the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University, from which he graduated in 1951. Korengold lives in Bouafles, France, and is senior correspondent for the American Web site www.bonjourparis.com. After

U.S. Navy duty during the Korean War, Korengold worked for UPI as a correspondent in Paris and bureau chief in Geneva and Moscow; studied as a Neiman Fellow at Harvard University; and served as *Newsweek* bureau chief in Moscow and London. In 1973, he joined the U.S. Information Agency, first as a magazine editor and then director of its programs at U.S. embassies in Brussels, Belgrade, London and Paris. He retired from USIA in 1994, and for the next four years was administrator of the Museum of American Art in Giverny, France.



Robert Korengold

MOSCOW: A Russian jury in May acquitted two men accused of murdering **Paul Klebnikov**, 41, editor of the Russian edition of *Forbes* magazine, who was fatally shot outside his Moscow office two years ago. In Russia, criminal acquittals can be appealed by the prosecution, and the prosecutor's office said it may retry the case against Kazbek Dukuzov and Musa Vakhay, suspected of being hit men. The trial was held in secret. The victim's brother, Michael Klebnikov, said the evidence he was aware of indicated that the accused men had a role in the murder, adding, "I



don't want to imply that I would have decided differently. The evidence seemed very strong. But there may have been other factors that may have entered into the equation."

NEW YORK: Winners of OPC Foundation scholarships are proving their journalistic skills. **Nicholas Zamiska**, who won the 2004 David Schweisberg Memorial Scholarship with an essay on self-censorship in China, landed a front-page byline story in the May 9 *Wall Street Journal*. He reported on conflicts between China and Taiwan as they attempt to influence small island states in the Pacific. Writing with **Jason Dean**

from Port Vila, Vanuatu, in the southwest Pacific, their article reported: "Vanuatu and other tiny island nations of the Pacific have become a battleground in an escalating diplomatic war between China and Taiwan, upending the political landscape of a region where the U.S. has long been a major power."

Here are reports on this year's winners. **Michelle Loyalka**, who won the Irene Corbally Kuhn scholarship, received the University of Missouri School of Journalism's O. O. McIntyre Award, which will fund her to write a book on the same topic that she wrote about for her OPC essay: the social and psychological impact that China's development is having on the lives of ordinary people.

The Dan Eldon scholarship winner, **Rawya Rageh**, took first prize in the Foreign Press Association scholarship contest, and she is returning to Egypt. Second prize went to **Anupreeta Das**, the Reuters scholarship winner.

Galima Bukharbaeva, the I. F. Stone scholarship winner, won the International Press Freedom award from the Committee to Protect Journalists. She now is exiled from her native Uzbekistan for reporting on a massacre in the city of Andijan.

The winner of the Theo Wilson scholarship, **Rachel Jones** will go to Caracas this autumn to work for the English-language *Daily Journal* and freelance for other publications.

Brad Wong, 2002 winner of the Schweisberg scholarship, now is a reporter for the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, where he was part of the business staff that won this year's best business section award from the Society of American Business Editors and Writers.

◆
Taking up his eighth job, **Bill Holstein** told "People," "In today's media environment, you have to keep moving because if you stand in the same spot for too long, someone will knock you off." Bill, OPC president from 1994-1996 and now president of the OPC Foundation, has worked as a reporter, writer and editor for UPI, American Express, *BusinessWeek*, *U.S. News & World Report*, *Business 2.0*, *Chief Executive* and freelanced the past four years for the Sunday business section of *The New York Times*. In May, he was appointed editor-in-chief of *Directorship*, a magazine aimed at boards of directors and published by the media company NewsMarkets in New York City.

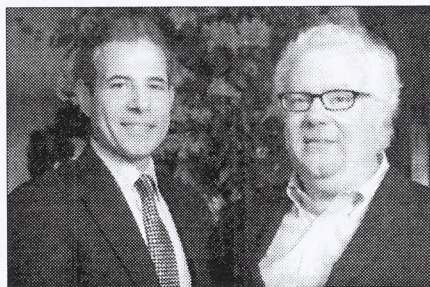
Holstein also will be corporate editor-in-chief of NewsMarkets. His first assignment was to redesign the magazine and its website, www.directorship.com.



John Huey presents the award to Roy Rowan

Roy Rowan, OPC president from 1998-2000, received the Henry R. Luce Lifetime Achievement Award for his half century reporting and writing for *Time*, *Life*, *Fortune* and *People*. OPC member **John Huey**, Time Inc. editor-in-chief, presented the award to Roy at a May 3 lunch.

Richard Stengel, 51, a long-time writer and editor at *Time* and former head of its website, was named managing editor of the magazine in May. He succeeded **Jim Kelly**, 52, who is moving to the newly created post of managing editor of the entire magazine company, Time Inc. The appointment was announced by OPC member **John Huey**, Time Inc.'s editor-in-chief. Stengel, who started at *Time* in 1981, is author of several books. He collaborated with Nelson Mandela on Mandela's autobiography, "Long Walk to Freedom," and helped produce the documentary, "Mandela," which was nominated for a 1996 Oscar.

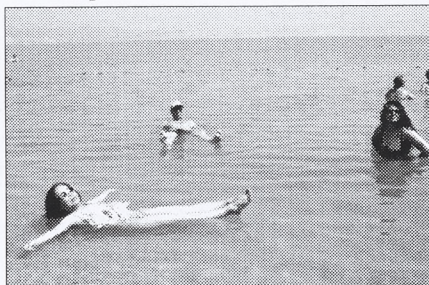


Richard Stengel, left, and Jim Kelly

Paul E. Steiger, managing editor of *The Wall Street Journal* and a vice president of Dow Jones, was appointed chairman of the Pulitzer Prize Board in May. He succeeds **Henry Louis Gates, Jr.**, a professor who heads the African and African-American Studies program at Harvard University.

Boots Duque, the genial OPC office assistant, visited Israel in May and returned with assurances that the country is safe for tourists. In a report to "People," Boots wrote: "Israel is peaceful, safe and clean. You feel safer than in the U.S. You do not see any police officers, either. All faiths—Jewish, Christians, Muslims—live side-by-side peacefully. Don't believe the media and the U.S. travel agency warnings. It's just the opposite of what we hear or see in the U.S."

Snippets from Boots' travel report: "The Judean Desert is breath-taking." The Sea of Galilee "is actually just a lake," and "the Jordan River 'looks more like a stream.'" "We ventured to Bethlehem, which is inside the Palestinian Authority [but] we did not need to show our passports to enter, only our young Palestinian driver did." "We floated on the Dead Sea, which contains more than 32 percent salt." Tel Aviv "shopping malls carry a lot of American goods, but they are more expensive in Israel [than in the U.S.]."



Boots Duque floating on the Dead Sea

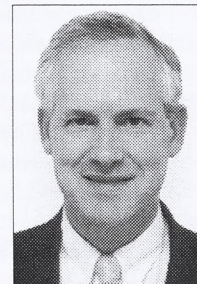
When OPC member **Lester (Ziff) Ziffren** covered the 1930s Spanish Civil War for United Press, he gave up wearing a hat and tie, explaining: "That's bourgeois, and this is a hell of a time to be a bourgeois." During World War II, he worked for Nelson Rockefeller's Inter-American Affairs Department in Chile, successfully getting the Chilean government to break off relations with the Axis powers. After the war, he took over his late father-in-law's Hollywood agency. He then served as first secretary at the U.S. embassies in Bogota, Colombia, and Santiago, Chile. Later he was public relations director for Kennecott Copper in Chile and New York City. On April 30, Ziffren reached his 100th birthday.

PARIS: At least 63 journalists were killed worldwide in 2005, making it the deadliest year for reporters in a decade, Reporters Without Borders reported in

May. The Paris-based group said violence was routine and unpunished in Bangladesh, Philippines, Mexico and Nigeria. In Arlington, Virginia, the names of 59 journalists killed last year were added to the Freedom Forum Journalists Memorial. The toll number differs because Freedom Forum counts only reporters killed as a direct result of combat or hostile action. Freedom Forum's memorial now bears the names of 1,665 journalists and dates back to 1812. **Susan Bennett**, director of international exhibits at the Newseum in Washington, D.C. said the number of journalists killed in Iraq "has eclipsed the number of journalists killed in any other conflict in our lifetime."

RIYADH: Saudi Arabia's King Abdullah met with Saudi editors in May and told them to stop publishing photographs of women because they could lead young men "astray." In recent months, local newspapers have published pictures of women, always wearing the Muslim headscarf, to illustrate articles usually about women's issues. Also papers have started running articles on practices not generally accepted in Saudi Arabia, such as women having the right to drive and vote. The AP said the king's directive "caused surprise because he has been regarded as a quiet reformer since he took office in August."

TOKYO: OPC member **Jim Brooke** left *The New York Times* and Tokyo in June to join Bloomberg News in Moscow. Jim wrote to "People": "Bloomberg has recruited me away for what sounds like a dream job: roaming Russia, writing features, energy stories and analysis. On Sept. 23, I arrive in Moscow where Bloomberg is doubling its bureau and adding a TV studio. I expect to do television reports from the bureau, located in Manezh next door to the Kremlin." This summer Jim is studying at the Middlebury Russian School in Vermont, "upgrading my Russian from the 3.5 years I took at Yale." He pledged not to speak English for nine weeks. "I hope that my friends coming to Russia will look me up: jimbrookemoscow@yahoo.com." Jim



Jim Brooke

(Continued on Page 6)

PEOPLE

(Continued from Page 5)

spent 24 years with *The Times* covering Africa, Brazil, Canada, the U.S. Rocky Mountain states and, for the past five years, Japan and Korea. He was a board member of the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan, where members held a sayonara party for the Brookes May 31.

WASHINGTON: Friends and colleagues of OPC member **Joe Galloway** gathered at a reception in the National Press Club May 25 to honor his 41-year career, during which he covered the military from the jungles of Vietnam to the deserts of Iraq. Joe is leaving his post as chief military correspondent for the Knight-Ridder newspapers to return to his native Texas and write more books (*April Bulletin*). In his Knight-Ridder columns, Galloway was a harsh critic of Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and his handling of the Iraq War. In its May 23 edition, *Editor & Publisher* reprinted some of the e-mail messages exchanged between Galloway and Larry DiRita, the Pentagon's chief spokesman. In one Joe wrote: "I can wish that your boss had surrounded himself with close advisers who had, once at least, held a dying boy in their arms and watched the life run out of his eyes."

◆
Joyce Barnathan, who has won five OPC awards, becomes president of the International Center for Journalists (ICFJ) this summer, succeeding **Eileen O'Connor**, who left the organization in January to practice law. Barnathan worked for *Newsweek* from 1979-1988 and joined *BusinessWeek* in 1990, launching the magazine's Asia edition. She was an executive editor at *BusinessWeek* just before joining the ICFJ. Founded in 1984, the ICFJ has provided professional training for more than 20,000 journalists from 176 countries. One of the organization's founders was **George Krinsky**, a former OPC vice president.

WESTMINSTER, California:

Yen Do, 64, who worked for American reporters during the Vietnam War and founded a Vietnamese-language newspaper in the United States, is suffering from kidney failure, diabetes and other ailments. **Seth Mydans** of *The New York Times* reported in May. In Vietnam, Do covered battlefield engagements and worked as an assistant to correspondents for newspapers including the *Boston*

Globe and the *Chicago Tribune*. He was among the first refugees to arrive in the United States after the communists captured Saigon in 1975. In California, he founded the *Nguoi Viet Daily News*, which now has a circulation of nearly 18,000 and has spawned a magazine, a radio station and the Vietnamese yellow pages. Nearly 200,000 ethnic Vietnamese live in Orange County southeast of Los Angeles.



Yen Do

WEDDING



Beth Gardiner and Daniel Waldram

Beth Allison Gardiner, 35, a political correspondent in the AP's London bureau, and **Daniel John Waldram**, 38, were married May 20 in Amenia, New York. Waldram is an associate professor of theoretical physics at Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine at the University of London.

IN MEMORY

On May 29, a CBS news crew in Iraq suffered a blast from a roadside bomb in Baghdad. Soundman **James Brolan**, 42, and cameraman **Paul Douglas**, 48, were killed. Correspondent **Kimberly Dozier**, 39, was critically wounded. Brolan was part of a CBS news team that won this year's David Kaplan Award from the OPC for its reporting on the earthquake in Pakistan. Dozier won a citation for the same award last year for her reporting on Iraq. The tragic news came just as the *Bulletin* was going to press.

George Crile, 61, who produced controversial and award-winning TV documentaries for CBS, died in his New York City home of pancreatic cancer May 15. In 1982, a "60 Minutes" documentary produced by Crile and correspondent

Mike Wallace attempted to build a case that General William C. Westmoreland and his colleagues deliberately underestimated enemy troop strength in Vietnam in order to make Americans believe the war was going favorably. Westmoreland denied the charges and sued for libel, asking \$120 million in damages. But shortly before the jury was to retire for deliberation after an 18-week trial, Westmoreland agreed to an out-of-court settlement. CBS issued a statement saying the report never intended to assert that Westmoreland was unpatriotic or disloyal. No money changed hands. Crile won two OPC Edward R. Murrow Awards for his "60 Minutes" documentary on a Soviet nuclear establishment and a follow-up documentary on CNN. His 1978 documentary, "The Battle for South Africa," won a George Foster Peabody Award and an Emmy.

◆
John Pearce Stirn, 70, a former government information officer who lived in Arlington, Virginia, died in a Virginia hospital of congestive heart failure May 15 after suffering from multiple myeloma for 23 years. Stirn worked for several newspapers and UPI in Florida before joining the U.S. Information Agency in 1967. He served as publications officer in Lagos and Tokyo and was chief of the press and publication service for the agency's East Asia and Pacific Division. He retired in 1986.

◆
A.M. (Abe) Rosenthal, 84, who edited *The New York Times* from 1969-1987, died in a New York City hospital May 10 two weeks after suffering a stroke. Rosenthal published the Pentagon papers, brought the paper through sweeping changes that increased advertising and readership, and presided while it won 23 Pulitzers. He was also known for his prickly personality and volcanic temper.

"Brilliant, passionate, abrasive, a man of dark moods and mercurial temperament, he could coolly evaluate world developments one minute and humble a subordinate for an error in the next," said the *Times* obituary. "Wielding enormous power to hire, reward and transfer subordinates, he personally approved all staff promotions, raises and major assignments, shaping the pyramid of personnel under him and approving all major appointments to local news beats and national and foreign bureaus. In the process he made and broke the careers and reams of scores of reporters and editors."



Abe Rosenthal's last appearance at the OPC, in January 2005, with Seymour Topping, and Betsy and Walter Cronkite.

Rosenthal was born in 1922 in Ontario, Canada. His family moved to New York City after his birth, and Rosenthal grew up in the Bronx. He attended City College of New York, where he worked on its newspaper, and contributed news items to the *New York Herald Tribune*. He became a full-time reporter at the *Times* in 1944, where he covered the UN before becoming a foreign correspondent in 1954, working in Asia, Europe and Africa. His reporting on Poland won him a 1960 Pulitzer Prize. He won an OPC award for his reporting on Asia. In 1969, he became the paper's managing editor.

In 1971, Rosenthal faced down the Nixon White House and published the Pentagon Papers, a classified government history of the war in Vietnam. The Supreme Court later upheld the right of news organizations to publish without "prior restraint" from the government.

Rosenthal enlarged weekday editions of the paper from two to four parts, including separate metropolitan and business news sections, and started new daily feature pages for sports, science, modern living and home interest, and weekend leisure inserts. These innovations increased circulation and were copied throughout the industry.

Rosenthal also limited the paper's coverage of lesbians and gays, and banned the use of "Ms." as well as the word "gay" in reference to homosexuality. At the end of 1987, mandatory retirement forced him to step down as executive editor. Rosenthal then wrote a column for the paper until 1999.

James Keogh, 89, director of the U.S. Information Agency from 1973-1977, died of respiratory failure May 10 in Greenwich, Connecticut, where he lived. At the agency, he used the Voice of America to help explain to the world the Watergate scandal and President Nixon's resignation. Keogh was appointed a special White House assistant to Nixon in

1969. Before working in government, Keogh was executive editor of *Time* in the 1960s, after starting as a national reporter for the magazine in 1951.

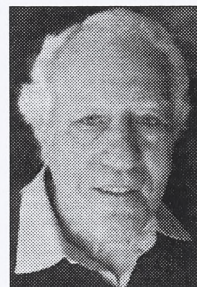
Chen Li, 77, former editor-in-chief of *The China Daily*, the Chinese government's main English-language newspaper, died May 6 in Beijing. Chen started his news career at *The Tianjin Daily* in 1949 and covered the Korean War armistice talks at Panmunjom in 1953. After reporting for and editing at several government newspapers and a publishing house, he joined *The China Daily* in 1982 and served as editor-in-chief from 1986 to 1993. He oversaw establishment of the paper's Shanghai edition, the English-language *Beijing Weekend* magazine and other publications.

Stephane Groueff, 83, a former *Paris Match* correspondent, died May 2, and his wife, **Lillian Fox Groueff**, 89, a former fashion model, died the next day. Both died of natural causes at South Hampton Hospital on New York's Long Island. Born in Sofia, Bulgaria, Stephane traveled extensively for *Paris Match* and was its New York bureau chief for 20 years. He was the first Bulgarian to set foot on the South Pole, and he visited refugee camps during the Khmer Rouge genocide in Cambodia. He interviewed Robert J. Oppenheimer, Fidel Castro, Werner Von Braun and Marilyn Monroe. He also worked for Radio Free Europe, contributed to BBC's Bulgarian Service, was director of information for the Embassy of Oman in Washington, and wrote eight non-fiction books in English and French, including "Manhattan Project: The Untold Story of the Making of the Atomic Bomb."

Lillian Fox was a fashion model in the 1930s, posing for *Vogue*, *Harper's Bazaar* and other magazines. Later she became an interior decorator whose work was featured in *House & Garden*, *Architectural Digest* and *The New York Times*. Stephane and Lillian married in New York in 1957.

Before he spent 32 years on television helping millions of Americans believe they could get rich in the stock market, **Louis Rukeyser** was a foreign correspondent. After graduating from Princeton University in 1954, he joined *The Baltimore Sun* as a reporter and within five years was named the paper's London

bureau chief and later its chief Asian correspondent. Later he was a Paris correspondent and London bureau chief for ABC News. In 1970, he started broadcasting "Wall Street Week," a show that ran for 32 years and attracted public television's largest audience. After 20 years on the air, he was earning \$300,000 a year from the show and \$1 million or more in annual speaking fees. Rukeyser died May 2 of multiple myeloma at his home in Greenwich, Connecticut, at age 73.



Louis Rukeyser

John Sims, 65, a former correspondent in Europe and the Middle East, died April 28 of an apparent heart attack at his home in London. Born in England, Sims went to work for British United Press at the age of 17 and then worked for UPI in Brussels, Rome, Beirut, Vienna and the New York cable desk. From 1980-1989, he was business editor, national editor and a deputy managing editor at the *New York Daily News*, also reporting for the paper from Rome. He joined *Money Magazine* as a writer in 1990 and in 1993 became an editor in London for Bloomberg News, where he worked until his death.

Louis Kraar, 71, who reported on Asian affairs for five decades, died of a heart attack March 10 at his home in New York City. He began his career at *The Wall Street Journal* in 1956 and first traveled to Asia in 1961 for that paper, accompanying General Maxwell Taylor and Walt Rostow on their mission to assess America's growing involvement in Vietnam. Kraar recalled that on the plane "the staff people were frantically reading all those books about Indochina because the experts were going out there to decide what to do, and they weren't very expert." Kraar later joined *Time* and was the magazine's bureau chief in New Delhi, Bangkok and Singapore from 1963-1973. He joined *Fortune* in 1973 and was its Asia editor based in Hong Kong from 1983-1985. He wrote about the rising influence of Asia business on the global economy and won OPC citations in 1986 for reports on Australia and in 1987 for reports on Japan. Based in New York City since 1988, Kraar continued to travel and write on Asian issues.

New Books

EUROPE

DURING WORLD WAR II, Russian novelist **Vasily Grossman** was a correspondent for *Krasnaya Zvezda* (Red Star), the Soviet Army newspaper, and he spent more than 1,000 days on the front lines covering Soviet battles against the Germans. "Much of the material that filled Grossman's notebooks never made it into print, because it was either politically sensitive or, in the view of the censors, too disturbing for Soviet citizens to read," **William Grimes** wrote in a *New York Times* review. Now British historian **Antony Beevor** and his research assistant, **Luba Vinogradova**, have edited and translated Grossman's notebooks into "A Writer at War: Vasily Grossman With the Red Army, 1941-1945" [New York: Pantheon Books]. The *Times* review called the book "a first-rate volume of war reporting that belongs with the best work of writers like Ernie Pyle, A. J. Liebling and John Hersey.... Grossman was more than a mere note-taker. His dispatches, conveying the taste, the smell and the sounds of the front



Vasily Grossman

lines, made him one of the most read and admired writers of the war."

MIDDLE EAST

"BEING A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT is a funny job; funny in the two senses of the word. Ricocheting from country to country, chasing mayhem, is both a peculiar way to earn a living and often borders on the absurd." That's the view from **Neil MacFarquhar**, Cairo bureau chief of *The New York Times* for five years and author of "The Sand Café" [New York: Public Affairs], a Desert Storm novel set in Saudi Arabia. MacFarquhar covered the first Gulf War. The publisher calls his book "a satire of modern war reporting that mercilessly exposes the life of the foreign correspondent: endless scurrying trips in pursuit of a really big story, gathering frustration, brewing jealousy directed towards other reporters, especially those from better financed TV networks.... 'The Sand Café' is what Ernie Pyle left out of 'Here Is Your War'—the funny parts."

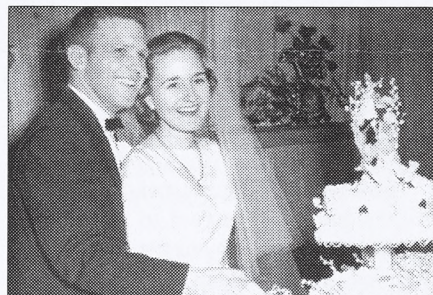


Neil MacFarquhar

HEALTH

THIS BOOK WARNS: "It's clear that Alzheimer's will become an increasing problem as the Baby Boomers reach the status of senior citizens unless a cure or prevention is found." In "Every Single Good Day" [Mustang, Oklahoma: Tate Publishing], OPC member **Max**

Nichols describes how he and his four children comforted and treated his wife, Mary (Mickey) Nichols, during her 10-year struggle with Alzheimer's disease until her death in 2002 at age 66. "She had helped others all her life and worked with Alzheimer's patients as a music therapist for years, so she knew more about it than we did," her husband writes. "She kept herself interested in others [during her illness] by volunteering in a variety of places, and she produced more than 50 paintings while taking art lessons from Suzanne Randall. The paintings reflect Mickey's deterioration, and some are included in this book." Nichols explains: "The purpose of this book is to help spouses, sons, daughters, other family members and friends learn how to deal with a loved one who has Alzheimer's disease through the experiences of our family." Now retired, Nichols worked as a sports writer, editor, columnist and public relations director for more than 48 years with the Associated Press in New York, *The Minneapolis Star*, *The Daily Oklahoman*, *The Journal Record* in Oklahoma City and the Oklahoma Historical Society.



Max and Mickey Nichols at their wedding in 1958.

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